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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1956

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COMMENT OF  
THE DAYRussia's Middle  
East Threat

THE second Moscow threat to send volunteers to Egypt, on top of much other disquieting evidence of Soviet intrigue in the Middle East, may help many to believe that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt was much more than its instigators originally professed. It may even lead hostile critics in time to approve the prompt action taken by Sir Anthony Eden. At any rate, those who saw the RAF bombardment and subsequent invasion of Egypt as an unpardonable departure from enlightened British diplomacy must admit that there now appears to be much more in the situation than meets the casual eye.

It is not a new rumour that has come to us, though the imminence and danger of Soviet policy has been underlined by recent disclosures. And certainly only a handful of simpering neutrals will be taken in by Russia's professed altruism for the Arab cause. How can it possibly sincerely desire "to struggle side by side with the Egyptian people against the aggressors" when it is at the same time brutally repressing a popular revolt in Hungary? One wonders how even the Arabs can be taken in by such bare-faced hypocrisy.

MYOPIA cannot be excused, however, and the danger must be squarely faced. Egypt and Syria, notably, see in Russia a powerful ally sympathetic to their aspirations to weld the Middle East into a powerful independent anti-Western force. The pity of the Anglo-French action against Egypt is that it will not weaken but strengthen this resolve. Russian assistance — and therefore infiltration — may become even more desirable. On the other hand, the invasion of Egypt has brought the United Nations to the scene speedily and thus focuses world attention on it. Egypt regards the United Nations police force as a temporary measure designed to see through the "present emergency". But if the West is wise it will not regard Arab irresponsibility as temporary and demand and insist upon a permanent force in the area. The pattern of Arab provocation now backed by Soviet Russia to the extent of a big jet force and other military equipment in Syria and Egypt is clear. Israel will be drawn again in desperation to attack and the consequences of this ultimately are not hard to imagine.

FIRST, what is needed from Britain and France — even at the risk of straining an already strained international situation — is to expose any Soviet plot of which it has concrete evidence, and then to announce that Soviet military intervention in the Middle East, whatever the pretext, will necessitate counteraction by the Allies, including, it is hoped, the United States for its interests are involved as much as Western Europe's. Otherwise it will be found that what Hitler attempted and failed with Panzer divisions in World War II, namely domination of the Middle East oil supplies, Russia will achieve by far more insidious and less easily combatable methods. In the meantime, Britain would be wise to remove any pretext for Soviet intervention and get out of the Canal zone as quickly as possible. Any move now that strengthens Colonel Nasser's dictatorship is to be avoided and the British Government will need all its diplomatic skill to repair the strained relations which its actions have given rise to. But above all else, the United Nations must be made to realize that it has in the Middle East a permanent and probably the most trying obligation.

ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATIONS  
IN BRITAIN

## SUMMIT TALKS

BULGANIN  
ACCEPTS  
PROPOSAL

London, Nov. 11.

Marshall Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, in a telegram to the President of Switzerland today declared himself in favour of a meeting of the heads of the four big powers and of India as suggested last week by the Swiss government, Moscow Radio reported.

Replying to the President's message conveying the conference suggestion, Marshal Bulganin said the Soviet government "takes a positive attitude" to the Swiss proposal and "expresses its readiness to participate."

## US' REJECTION

Marshal Bulganin's acceptance followed a day after President Eisenhower had declined the Swiss invitation, made early last week. Mr. Eisenhower said his government wanted to continue handling the international crises in the United Nations at the present time rather than at a summit conference.

Britain and France have yet to reply to the invitation, although Sir Anthony Eden said on Friday, that he was "willing to go anywhere and any time in the cause of peace. India has expressed her willingness to attend a summit conference.

## THE TELEGRAM

Bulganin's telegram, addressed to the President of the Swiss Confederation, Herr Markus Feldmann, said:

"The Soviet government, convinced of the necessity to solve all controversial questions by peaceful means, and of the advantages to the cause of peace inherent in direct talks between the heads of state of different powers, favours the proposal of Switzerland for the urgent convening on Swiss territory of a meeting of the heads of government of the United States, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the head of the government of India as representative of the countries participating in the Bandung conference, and expresses its readiness to take part in this conference." — Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

Baby Missing  
In Fire

A one-year-old boy was reported missing this morning after flames extinguished a squatter area blaze in Causeway Bay.

About 50 huts were destroyed and about 200 people made homeless.

The fire was brought under control about 10.20 a.m. and put out ten minutes later.

Registration of victims is being carried out in King's Road.

The fire was in a squatter area in Tin Hau Temple Terrace which is on top of a hundred-foot hill.

## UNDETECTABLE MINES

From John King

Nicosia, Nov. 12.

The greatest surprise measured the surprise of the British and French in the Suez landing are thousands of new undetectable plastic mines made in Czechoslovakia.

Colonel John Gration, commanding the First Battalion of the Paratroopers, now returned to Cyprus told me about them.

"They cannot be detected by mine detectors," the Colonel said. "We turned over the British tanks by the way and came across boxes of these things all stacked up in the sand, and came across boxes of them all stacked up in the sand."

Colonel Gration said that the British FN being issued to British troops, they have been tried out on a range and the

CROWD MARCHES  
ON DAILY  
WORKER OFFICES

## Dispersed By Police

London, Nov. 11.

Police clashed here tonight with more than 100 students and Eastern European exiles protesting outside the office of the Communist Daily Worker newspaper against Russian actions in Hungary.

Telling reporters they were going to "dismantle" the Daily Worker's building the demonstrators marched in force to the newspaper office, shouting "The Reds must go."

Police escorted them past the Daily Worker's building, but became involved in struggles when the students tried to retrace their steps.

Fireworks were thrown at the police cordon before the demonstrators were forced into a side street.

Then they went away, reformed ranks and made another march on the newspaper office shouting "Hands off Hungary."

Police reinforcements had arrived by this time and the

fireworks had stopped. — Reuter.

AND THE FIGHTING  
STILL GOES ON

Vienna, Nov. 11.

Budapest radio tonight said there had been fighting today in Calvin Square, in the centre of Budapest.

The radio said: "Workers are not returning to their factories because it is not always safe to do so." Nevertheless, it was planned to take up work tomorrow.

Food transports from the provinces would in future be accompanied by a military escort, the radio said.

Some refugees reaching Austria today said here that Major-General Pal Maleter, Defence Minister of the Nagy government and hero of the Hungarian insurrection, had escaped from Hungary and was hiding with a guerrilla band somewhere in Hungary.

General Maleter commanded the Killian barracks in Budapest, which resisted all attacks in the first stage of the revolution. He was arrested by the Russians a week ago while negotiating with them about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

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## CAPTURED

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"They cannot be detected by mine detectors," the Colonel said.

"They take ten bullets and are light but not as efficient as the Belgian FN being issued to British troops. They have been tried out on a range and the

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## EGYPTIANS BREAK CEASEFIRE

Moonlight Battle  
Near Port Said

Port Said, Nov. 11.

British and Egyptian troops fought a machine gun battle by moonlight in the El Cap area, 25 miles south of Port Said early today.

The Egyptians opened fire with rifles and machineguns at 10 p.m. on paratroopers dug in at the southernmost tip of the British advance along the "finger" of the Canal's west side road and railway.

For three hours the angry paratroopers endured raking fusillades before they were given the order "retaliate."

The paratroopers then opened up with their machineguns and after an hour's exchange of fire the Egyptians stopped firing.

For three hours the angry paratroopers endured raking fusillades before they were given the order "retaliate."

British and Egyptian troops entrenched in the sides of the road and railway embankment had opened sporadic fire during the past few days but this was the first time it had been directed at specific British frontier positions.

The British commander had ordered the troops to hold firm in their positions but not fire unless the Egyptians, who were only a few hundred yards from the British line, moved forward or attacked their positions.

Egyptians in Port Said are reported as having "whispered reports that their army blocked a further British advance and that a big Egyptian counter-attack is in offing."

Move Closer

Egyptian troops south of Port Said are moving closer to British positions under cover of the ceasefire. Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, Commander of British forces said today.

He added that only a few hundred yards now separate the forces as the Egyptians had moved up during the night along the Canal road and railway and were building up there.

General Stockwell said the Egyptians were filling in bomb holes on airfields, but it was not clear if they were flying in planes.

Two United Nations observers are due to arrive here this evening to see General Stockwell and arrange to supervise the ceasefire. They are part of the United Nations group now in Cairo.

The Communist government-controlled radio said that in the province of Vac, north of Budapest, rebels disrupted communications and held up road and rail transport of food to the capital. — Reuter.

## Big Danger

Bigest worry of the British authorities in Port Said is the danger of an outbreak of disease.

Unsanitary conditions are appalling in many parts of the city, where filth from blocked and smashed sewers has spilled over streets.

It is estimated that in the whole length of the Suez Canal there are about 50 sunken ships, and a fleet of 30 salvage ships is now on its way from Malta to speed up clearance.

Among the main problems is the clearance of the 3,000-ton dredger Paul Sciente, sunk in the centre of the channel at Port Said. She has been hauled eight times but it is hoped she can be salvaged. — Reuter.

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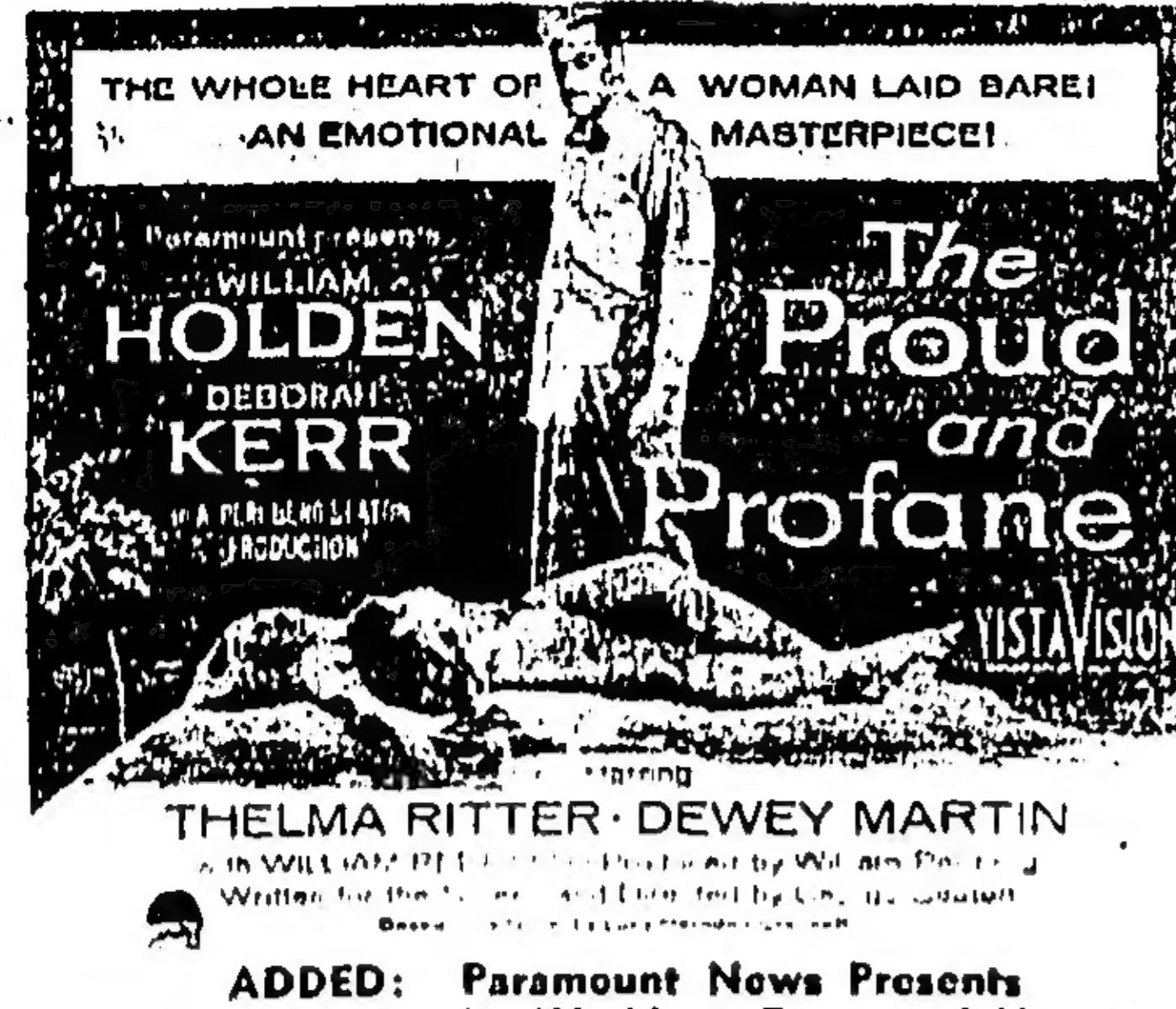
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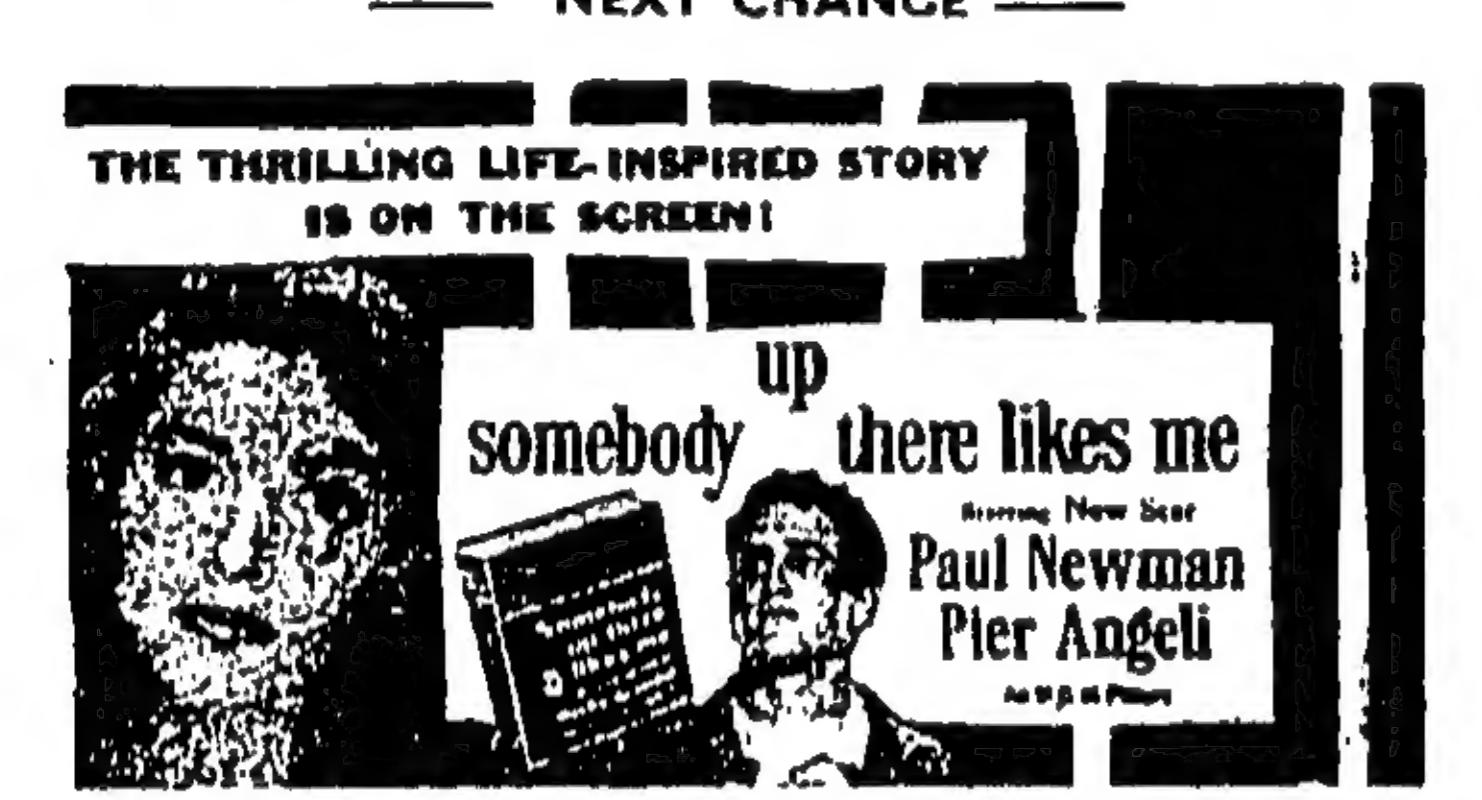
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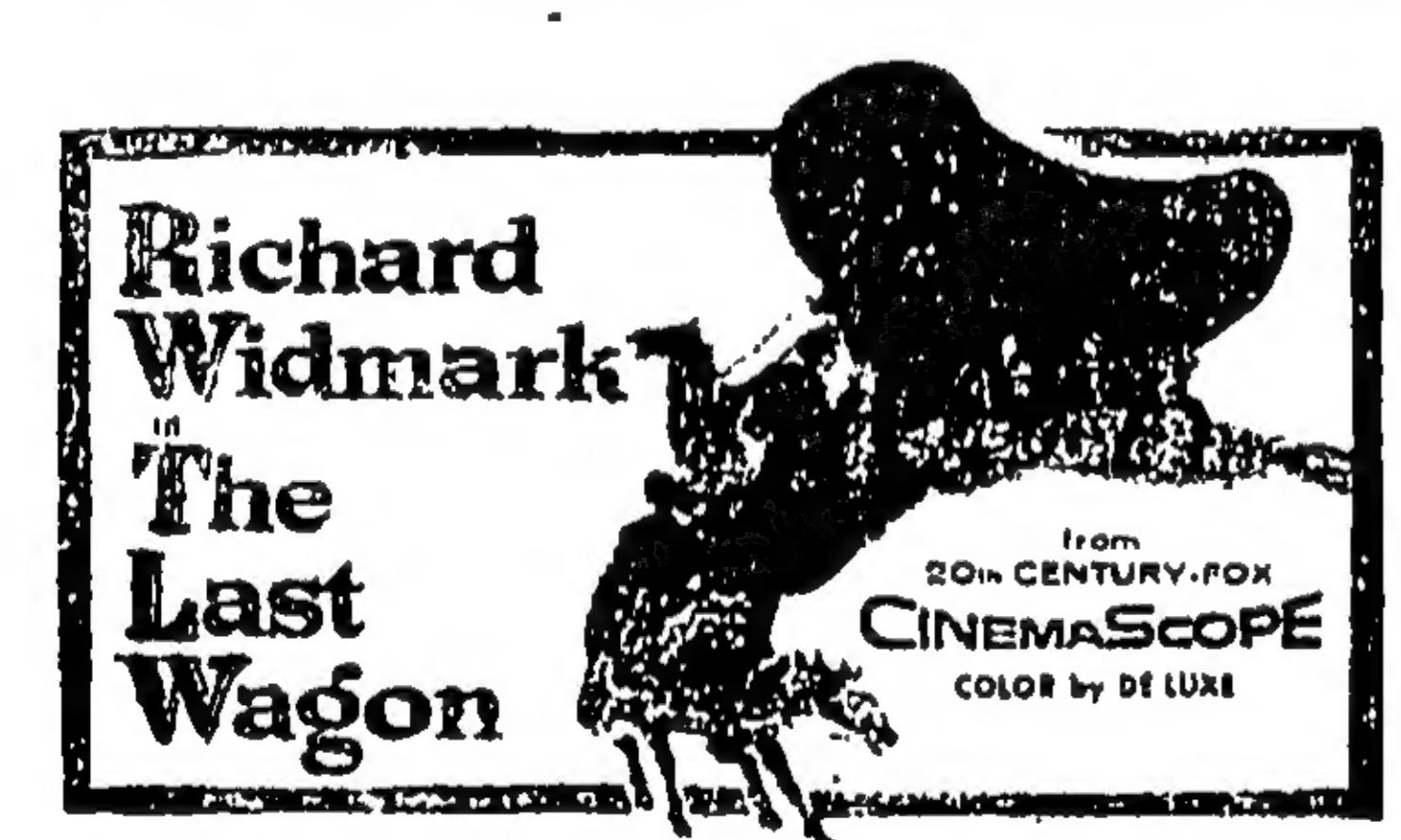


NEXT CHANCE



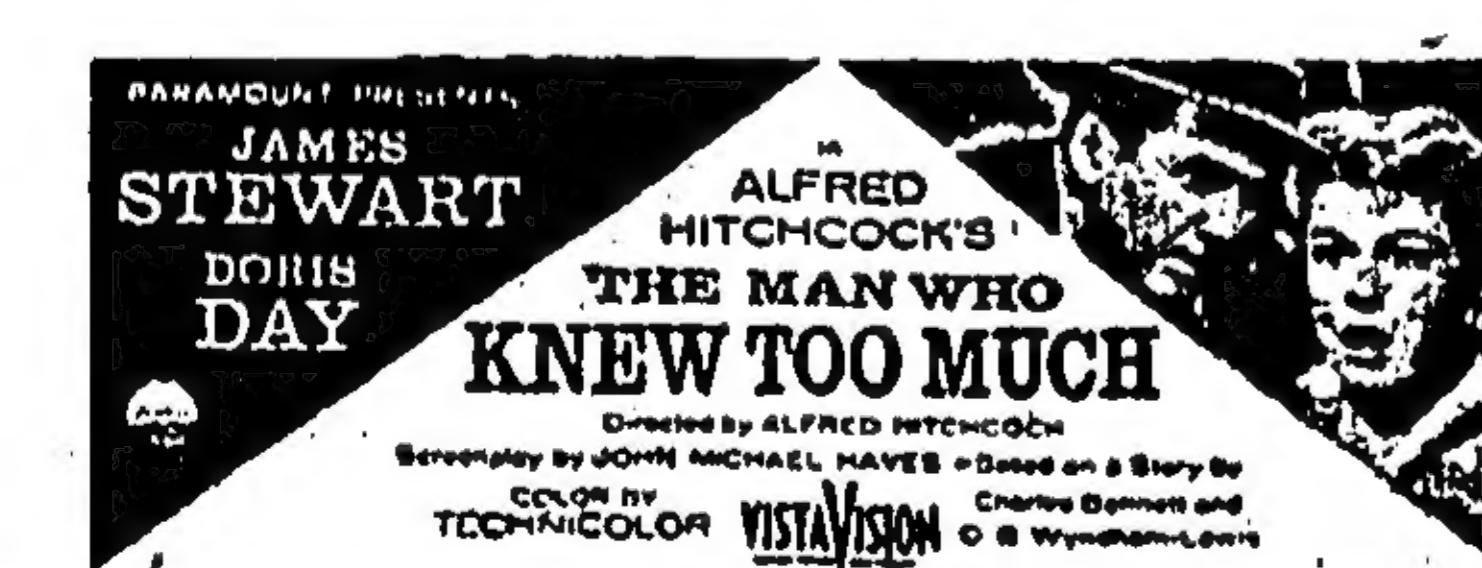
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## CAPITOL RITZ

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 &amp; 9.40 P.M.



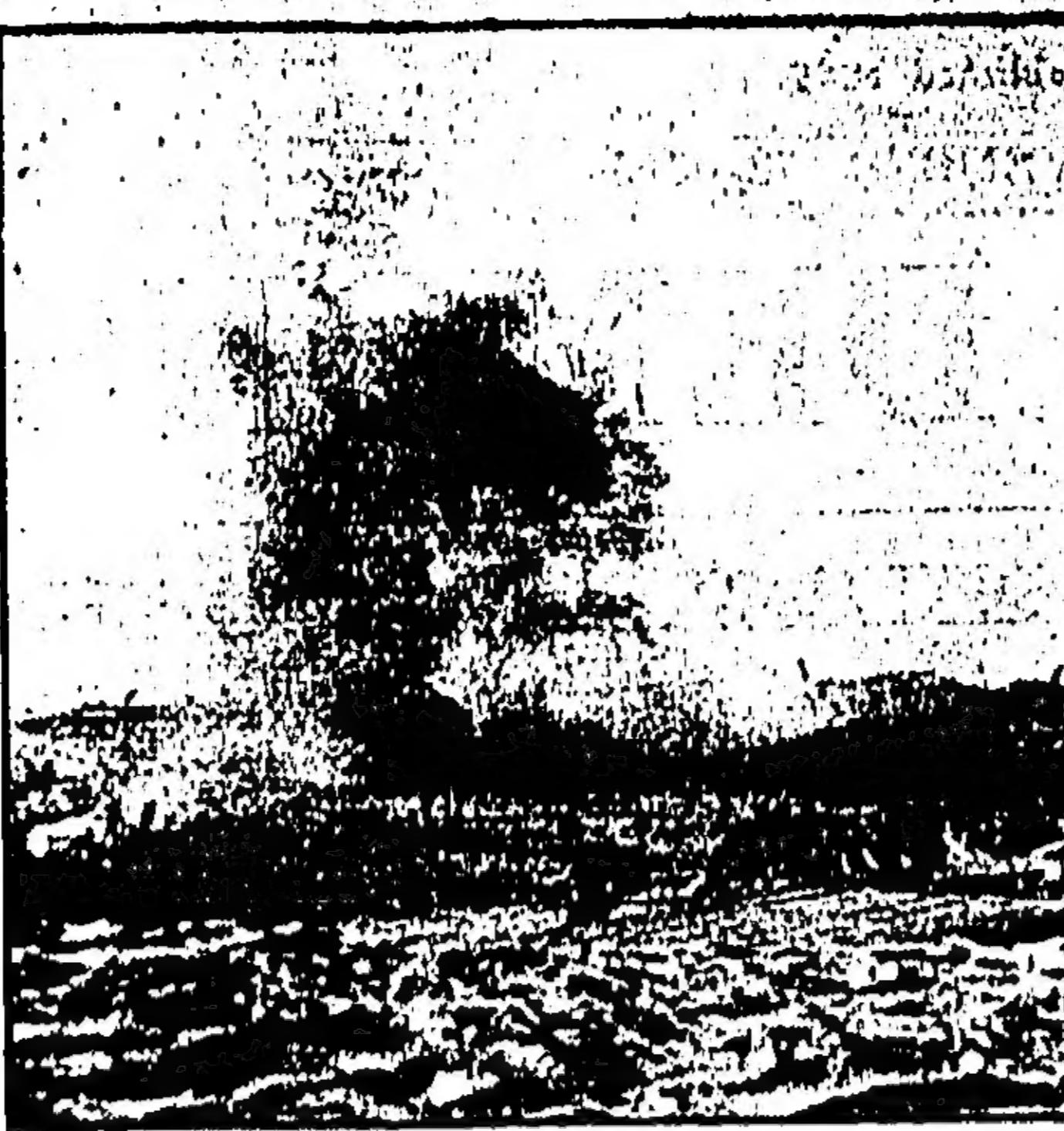
— Next Change —  
Fernando LAMAS in  
"SANGAREE"  
in Technicolor  
A Paramount Picture

To-morrow Morning Show  
At 12.30 p.m.  
Richard CONTE in  
"BENGAZI"  
A RKO Picture

## POP



## Gaza Falls To Israel



Israeli troops moving in on Gaza, which the Egyptians surrendered only a few minutes after this picture was taken. —Central Press Photo.

LABOUR RIFT  
OVER  
EDEN'S ACTION

London, Nov. 11. Cleavages in British Labour Party Government's action against Suez were apparent tonight following statements made by four MPs — three in London and one, Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, in Sydney.

According to a Reuter message from Sydney, Mr Shinwell, a former Defence Minister, and Franco-British intervention in the Middle East was "unjustable."

Mr Shinwell, 72, who arrived in Sydney with the Marquess of Lansdowne on a visit arranged by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, said British intervention was inevitable "first of all because of the tension in the Middle East which could easily have led to a serious war between Israel and the Arab states" and secondly, "because of the re-ascendence of the United Nations to implement its decisions in respect of the Middle East."

But in London Labour MPs tonight continued to attack the Government for its military intervention in the Middle East.

## Eden 'Might Go'

Mr Gordon Walker, a former Labour Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, "might go to save the Commonwealth."

"We cannot re-knit the links of Commonwealth under a Prime Minister who has sent a shotgun to abhorrence through the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister now stands personally in the way of the national interest," he said.

Another Labour MP, Mr K. Zilliacus, also called on Sir Anthony Eden to resign because his status "in the eyes of the world and of most of his countrymen, is that of a defeated aggressor."

Mr Arthur Pinner, Labour member for Cleveland, Yorkshire, said the Government had failed to achieve by its military actions in Egypt any of its original objectives.

"Most serious of all, we have given Soviet Russia—which constitutes the greatest single threat to the liberty of free men—a foothold in the Arab world from which she will not easily shaken," he declared. —China Mail Special and Reuter.



## Snack barred

CERTAINLY NOT  
— I IMAGINED  
THAT YOU'D GONE  
TO PREPARE  
SUPPER!

SELWYN LLOYD  
LEAVES  
FOR NEW YORK

## To Attend UN Assembly Meetings

London, Nov. 11. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, left by air tonight for New York to attend the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

Before leaving London airport Mr Lloyd told reporters: "On the Hungarian question we hope that the result of the meetings will be that the Soviet troops will withdraw from Hungary in accordance with the resolution passed by the United Nations."

Speaking of the Middle East, Mr Lloyd said he hoped an international force would be constituted quickly for the area so that British and French troops could be withdrawn.

"The sooner we can hand over the better—providing it is an effective force," he added.

## Permanent Force Needed

Mr Lloyd said he sincerely hoped that a permanent force under the United Nations would be set up as a result of what had happened in the Middle East.

He added: "I know we have come to differences of opinion with many members of the United Nations, but I believe the results will show how necessary it is, if it is to be effective, to have some permanent body able to take action, and I think that will contribute to the peace of the world."

Mr Lloyd added: "I think the action we have taken in the Middle East, misunderstood and misrepresented by many, in the long run will be of benefit to the point of view of establishing the rule of law in the world." —Reuter.

Crews Ordered  
To Quit  
Stranded Ships

Oslo, Nov. 11. Norway will protest against an Egyptian order to the crews of two Norwegian ships bottled up in the Suez Canal to leave their vessels, shipping spokesman said today.

The crews of the 17,500-ton Eli Khanen and the 12,580-ton Hektoria have been sent to Cairo, where they are being looked after by the Norwegian Legation, the company spokesman said.

The statement said the party, which was understood to have included the British Ambassador to Cairo, Sir Humphrey Travell, and about 250 British and Australian nationals, arrived at Suez on the frontier by train.

The party however was "detained overnight by the Egyptian authorities and no contact with them was permitted. The delay was probably caused by the Egyptian authorities' wish to check all visas, since the party included British Cypriots, Maltese and French," the statement said.

The statement said the party was expected to be flown by chartered aircraft to Paris and London within the next 24 hours. —France-Press.

CEYLON  
PM ON  
'OUR AIM'

New Delhi, Nov. 11. The Ceylon Premier, Mr Solomon Bandaranaike, said today "the Asian countries constitute a third force which is trying to establish a bridge between the rightist and leftist blocs".

Speaking before the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Premier declared that Asian countries had a double problem to solve: First, to transform themselves from colonial societies into free societies, and second, to place themselves between the East and the West.

Mr Bandaranaike said he was in favour of setting up a United Nations international police force to fight aggression wherever it occurred.

He described the British attack on Egypt as an "aberration", and stressed that any decision to leave or stay in the British Commonwealth should be made on the basis of fundamental questions: taking into account "France-Press."

Karachi, Nov. 11. The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr H. S. Suhrawardy, is to make a flying visit to Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia for talks on the Middle East situation. It was officially announced tonight.

In a letter informing the Working Committee of the West Pakistan Awami League (the Premier's Party) of the postponement of its convention, Mr. Suhrawardy said: "The international situation in relation particularly to the Middle East makes it imperative that I should go to Bagdad, Ankara and Saudi Arabia."

Official sources said the Premier was due to return about November 22. He returned yesterday from the Teheran conference of the four Muslim leaders of the Baghdad Pact.

— London, Nov. 11.

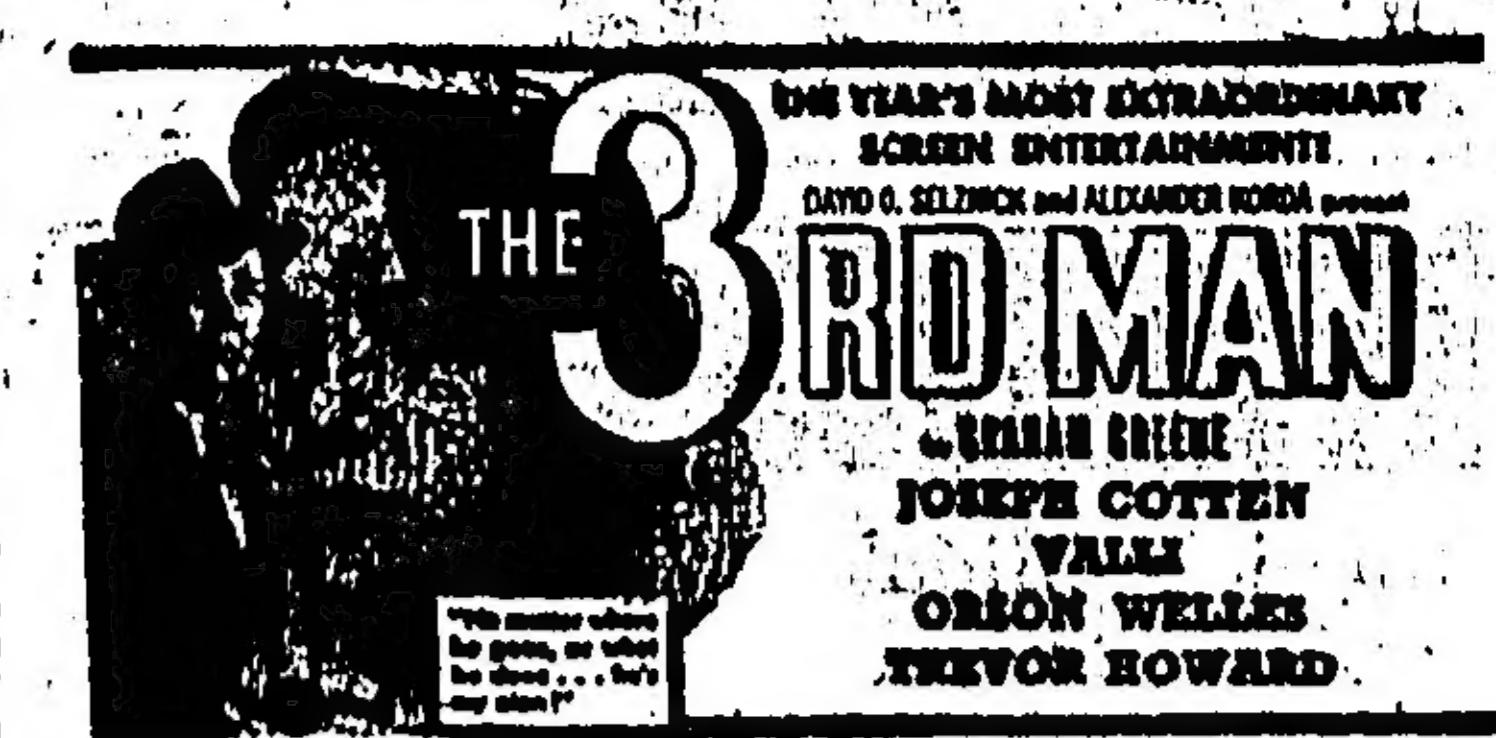
Mr. Vilayat Lalbhai Pandit, Indian High Commissioner in London, today returned from a month's leave a week earlier because of the international situation.

He arrived at London after being sent from India to handle

## QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 8.30 p.m. 3.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

## SHOWING TO-DAY



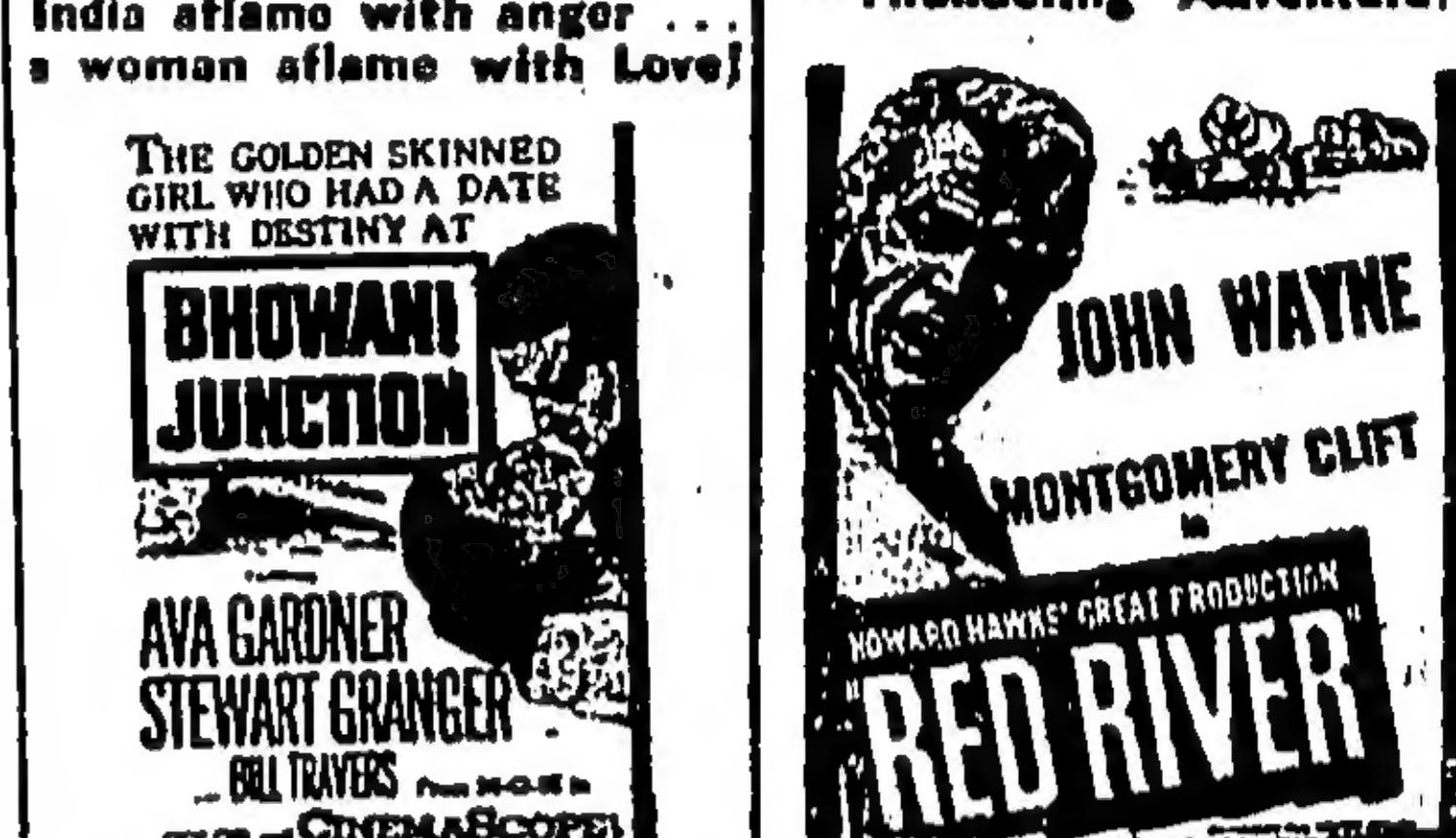
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"MOBY DICK"  
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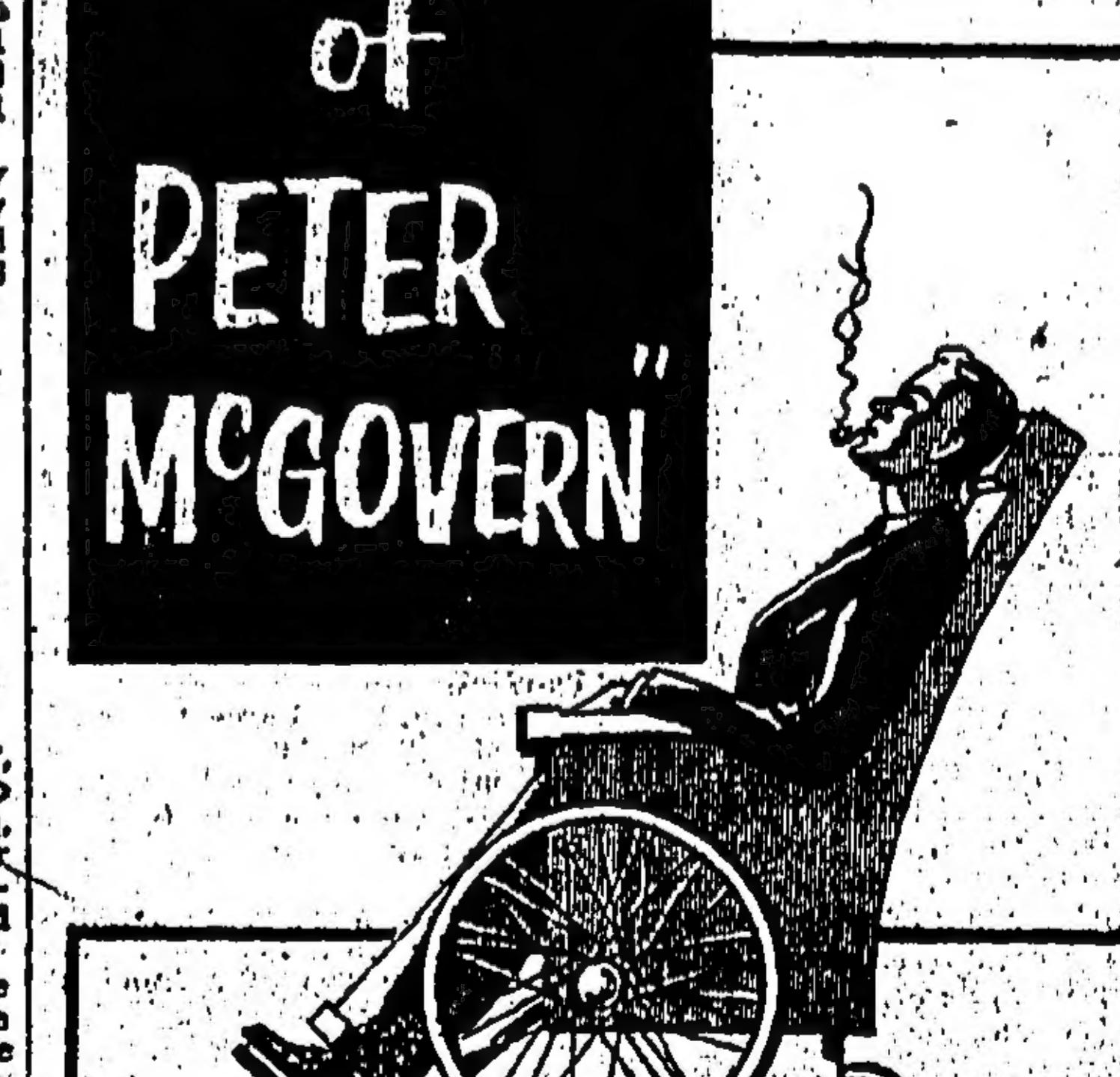
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# Yugoslav-Red Bloc Gap Widening

## UN POLICE FORCE DELAYED

Cairo, Nov. 11. The first contingents of the United Nations International Police Force are due here on Tuesday morning, but up to noon today the airline ferrying the troops had not secured landing permits.

A representative of Swissair, the line which will airlift the men from the staging area near Naples, where they gathered this weekend, disclosed this here today.

About 150 men from Denmark, Norway, and Colombia are due in Egypt as the advance guard of the international force set up by the United Nations to keep the peace in the Middle East.

Egypt has agreed in principle that the force should be stationed on her territory, but today was still studying the proposed duties and origin of the troops concerned, informed sources said.

### FIVE POINTS

Egyptian leaders insist on having a big political battle on their hands with the impending arrival of the force.

Diplomatic observers said that President Nasser, in negotiations with Mr Dag Hammarskjold, the United Nations Secretary-General, is insisting on these conditions:

- 1. The quick, effective withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from the Port Said area.
- 2. The withdrawal of British forces from the Sinai Peninsula to behind the Egyptian-Israel armistice line of 1948.

- 3. The Suez Canal to be operated in Egypt.

- 4. Egypt will not allow the clearance and repair of the canal until the last foreign soldier has left Egyptian soil.

- 5. After securing the complete withdrawal of Anglo-French troops the international police force must be moved from the Suez Canal to the Egyptian-Israel frontier.

There was a busy round of diplomatic talks in Cairo during the week-end.

Mr Raymond Hare, the American Ambassador, and Mr Eugene Kastlev, the Soviet Ambassador, were frequent callers on President Nasser and Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, Egyptian Foreign Minister.

### NOT DISCLOSED

Details of the talks were not disclosed, but observers believe they concerned the withdrawal of Anglo-French and Israeli forces and the duties of the international force.

Egyptian newspapers today gave banner headlines to Russian warning ye 'terrible' day of retribution would allow Soviet soldiers to join the Egyptian forces if Britain and France delayed their withdrawal.

Newspapers also published front-page reports of the arrival of the international force in Egypt within 48 hours. *China Mail Special*.

## HOXA DEPLORES DEVIATION FROM RUSSIA

Belgrade, Nov. 11. The Hungarian insurrection has given rise to new difficulties between Yugoslavia and the Eastern European Soviet bloc countries.

A recent article by Albanian Communist Party leader, Enver Hoxha in the Soviet newspaper, *Pravda*, publicly revealed these differences:

Hoxha's article in *Pravda* created a poor impression in Belgrade, especially since it is no secret that Hoxha is one of the fiercest enemies of Yugoslav President, Josip Tito.

### Part Responsible

Certain elements in the Soviet Union and in other Communist countries, and in various Communist parties have begun to charge that Yugoslavia was in part responsible for the Hungarian insurrection.

The publication of Hoxha's article, condemning those who used the pretext of inventing new ways to recruit no longer wanted to be guided by the Yugoslav-Soviet line.

The Yugoslavs charged that the partisans of Stalinism, the supporters of a bygone policy, were really responsible for the events in Hungary, which nearly occurred in Poland too, if the Communist governments had been democratised more rapidly, there would have been no such trouble.

### Difficult Days

It was the slogan of the de-Stalinisation which led to the Hungarian insurrection, the Yugoslavs maintained.

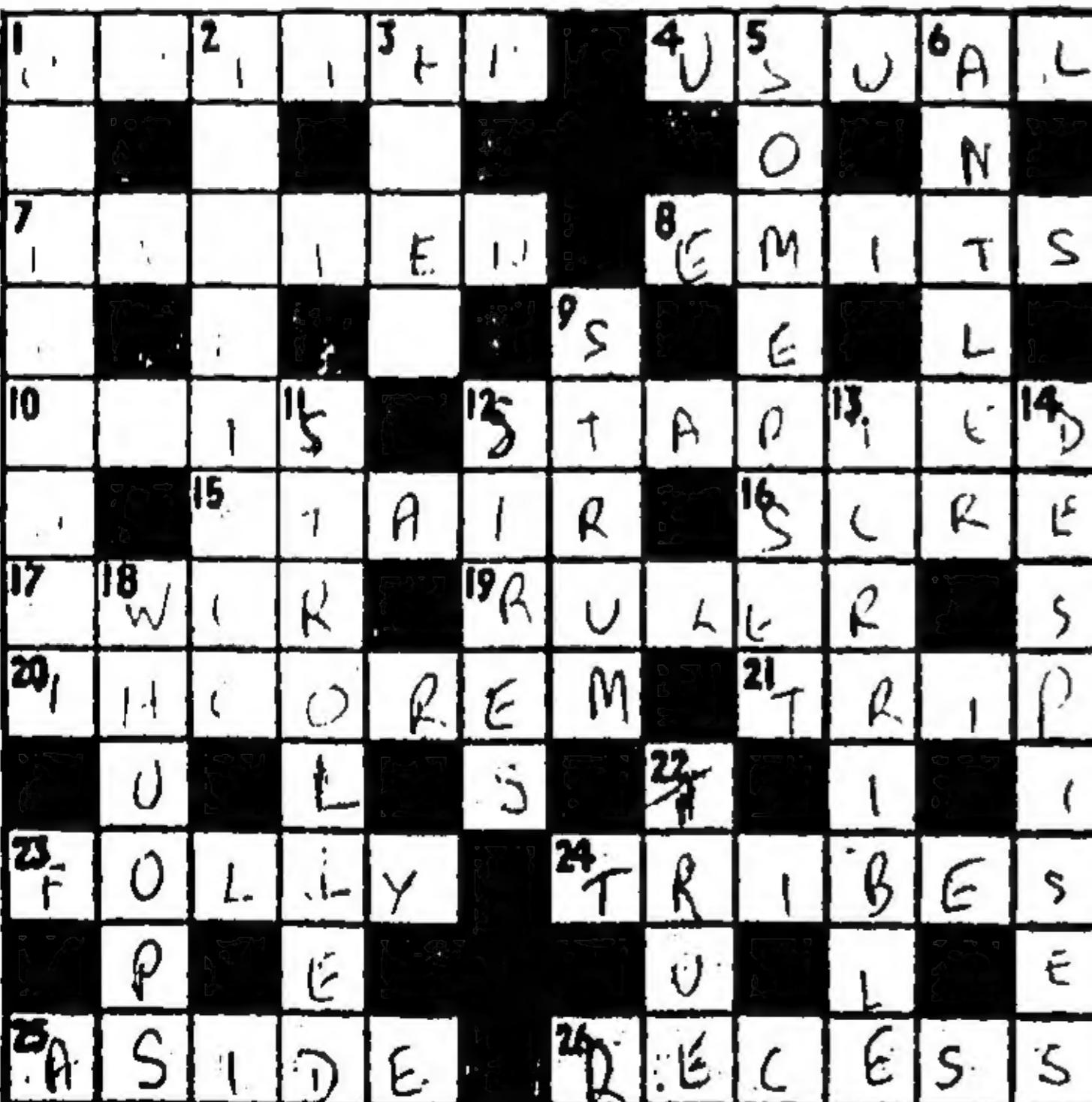
In stopping the irreversible process of liberalisation, the Stalinists and the timorous are preparing difficult days for other Communist countries, the Yugoslavs charged. *France-Press*.

## NO RUSSIAN ARMS FOR JORDAN

Amman, Nov. 11. Jordan has not received any Russian arms and no Russian jets have landed in this country, authoritative sources said today.

The Jordanian girl will go to Rochester soon with her mother, Mrs. William Anderson and the trip will be financed by the crippled children's fund, with assistance from her father's co-workers and North Saco residents. *United Press*.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

1. Metal (6).
4. Common (5). —
7. Rouse (6).
8. How times have changed (5).
10. Flag (4).
12. Begun (7).
13. Step (5).
15. Withered (4).
17. Pitcher (4).
19. Governor (6).
20. Proposition (7).
21. Excursion (4).
22. Foolishness (6).
24. Communities (6).
25. Apart (6).
26. Nook (6).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Solitary, 2. Silene, 3. Solitary, 4. Common, 5. —, 6. Tides, 7. Rouse, 8. How times have changed, 9. Tides, 10. Flag, 11. Tides, 12. Begun, 13. Step, 14. Withered, 15. Pitcher, 16. Begun, 17. Governor, 18. Proposition, 19. Excursion, 20. Foolishness, 21. Communities, 22. Apart, 23. Nook. Down: 1. Tides, 2. Tides, 3. Tides, 4. Tides, 5. Tides, 6. Tides, 7. Tides, 8. Tides, 9. Tides, 10. Tides, 11. Tides, 12. Tides, 13. Tides, 14. Tides, 15. Tides, 16. Tides, 17. Tides, 18. Tides, 19. Tides, 20. Tides, 21. Tides, 22. Tides, 23. Tides, 24. Tides, 25. Tides.

## Priority Given To Hungarians

Canberra, Nov. 11. The Australian Government has asked the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration to give priority in the allocation of shipping berths to Hungarian refugees over bookings for other European migrants, Mr Athol Townley, Minister for Immigration announced today.

ICEM, of which Australia is a member, arranges shipping of European migrants.

Mr Townley said the Australian Government had acted with speed to ensure that the most effective aid possible would be given to Hungarian refugees without delay.

He said Australia's decision to arrange permanent asylum for 3,000 Hungarian refugees for 2,000 Hungarian refugees and to give A\$250,000 to aid other Hungarian refugees had been put in hand immediately.

## Gaza Railway To Reopen

Haifa, Nov. 11. The disrupted Gaza railway may reopen tomorrow, thanks to round-the-clock work by three repair crews, railway officials said today.

The officials said they hoped the first freight train would be able to go as far as Gaza tomorrow and the line and other connections between Gaza and Ramla would be made and reconnected.

## RED ROMEOS IN JUNGLE

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 11. The Malayan Communist Party has become concerned about "Romeos" in the jungles who are playing havoc with the hearts of female terrorists, according to a captured Communist document.

The document headed: "The handbook of love problems of party members" was found in south Johore, according to a government spokesman.

The document accused some Communists of adopting a "drink and be merry today for tomorrow we die" attitude. It said "They fall in love with 'A' today and 'B' tomorrow or even have several in mind at the same time."

"Thereby they indulge in multiangular loves and荒唐 affairs."

The document instructed all party members to report flirtations to their leaders. *China Mail Special*.

## INTERNATIONAL TENSION HIGH ON EVE OF ASSEMBLY MEETING

New York, Nov. 12. The United Nations General Assembly, so-called "parliament of the world," opens today with international tension higher and political divisions sharper than at almost any time in its 11-year history.

The simmering Middle East and Hungarian problems were on Saturday night given priority rating on the heavy agenda by an emergency special session which has been considering them in two weeks of day and night sittings.

The issues are expected to come up again and again during the Assembly, under the priority arrangement.

### Greek Dispute

Greece's dispute with Britain and Turkey over Cyprus, now more than ever important as a British defence bastion, is expected to provide some of the Assembly's bitterest give-and-take.

Two items on this issue have been proposed for the agenda:

★ 1. "Application, under the auspices of the UN, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the island of Cyprus" (sponsored by Greece); and

★ 2. "Support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus" (Britain's proposal.)

"Hardy annuals" due to come up again and produce some of the most prolonged discussion include disarmament, treatment of peoples of Indian origin in South Africa, French rule in Algeria and Dutch sovereignty over West New Guinea.

The session will begin with 70 members but there will be 79 by the end of the first meeting as the Sudan, Morocco, and Tunisia are due to be admitted.

### Election

The membership is expected to reach 80 shortly with the admission of Japan. The Soviet Union has now agreed to permit its entry and Security Council approval is likely shortly.

Also on the agenda for the opening day of the election of Prince Wan, Foreign Minister of Thailand, as Assembly President. *Reuter*.

## All Officers

Wuerzburg, Nov. 11. A rush of 188 promotions left two American transports companies in this area within a single

The 15th Transportation Company in Bamberg, commanded by Captain Edward W. Fenn of Box 303, Madisonville, Texas, recently won 63 promotions to private first class.

There came another 70 similar promotions for the 88th Transportation Company at Schweinfurt, commanded by Captain William J. McMahan, of 618, Wedgewood Drive, Warwick, Virginia.—*China Mail Special*.

## Treasury Appointment

London, Nov. 11. Mr Derek Walker-Smith will replace Sir Edward Boyle as Economic Secretary to the Treasury, the Prime Minister's office announced tonight.

Sir Edward resigned last week because of disagreement with the Government's Middle East policy.

Mr Walker-Smith is at present Parliament Secretary of the Board of Trade. He will be replaced by Mr Frederick J. Erroll, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply.

Mr Erroll will be replaced by Mr Ian Douglas Harvey.—*France-Press*.

## The Donkey Who Smokes

Vienna, Nov. 11. Agi, a 20-year-old donkey which pulls loads up to the summit of the Gruenberg in Upper Austria, smokes up to 20 cigarettes a day.

The donkey comes to climbers and visitors and snuffles round their pockets. Those who know him light him a cigarette, which he smokes with obvious enjoyment.

As a cable railway has been built to the summit of the Gruenberg, Agi has now been pensioned off and has nothing to do all day but give rides to children and smoke any cigarette he can beg from visitors.—*China Mail Special*.

## 15 REBELS KILLED

Bone, Nov. 11.

Fifteen Algerian rebels were killed in a series of clashes with air-supported French troops near Dauville yesterday and today.

Troops also captured a sizable stock of machine-guns, automatic pistols, rifles, grenades, munitions and medical supplies.—*France-Press*.

## SAVED 10,000

The Hermann Apelt is stationed at Helgoland.

Since 1945 the German service has saved 10,000 people, including 730 Britons, 431 Dutchmen, 312 Swedes, 230 Norwegians, 230 Danes, 207 Russians, 69 Americans and 37 Spaniards.

Now the service is considering the use of helicopters, which are specially suitable for transporting casualties and helping in searches.

If it decides to buy them the German-in-the-street will pay the bill, for like the rescue institutions of many other countries, this service depends mostly on voluntary subscriptions.—*China Mail Special*.

## Representatives

Today he called Ilona Nyiles, Press correspondent, and her two daughters Julie and Katherine, and blessed them as "representatives of the heroic Hungarian women and children." Shortly before he sought sanctuary last Sunday, the Cardinal told reporters that Hungary could expect only "greater oppression" if the United Nations do not say us.

"Far quicker and more effective steps are needed. A man who is drowning needs no messages," he said.

He added: "What we need is that the Secretary-General of the United Nations comes to Budapest today and not tomorrow. There has been much too much voting and oratory. What we need is action now."

"The Russians have disregarded the United Nations. Every shot they have fired has been aimed at the United Nations."

## Sold Story

The Cardinal, who was released from a Communist prison only on October 31, said he had suffered torture in body and soul at the hands of the secret police.

"It is God's miracle that I am here and am as I am."

He refused to give details of his arrest and imprisonment, saying he was engaged in a detailed report of these things which were unspeakable and which the imagination of every normal man."

Before he sought refuge in the legation, Cardinal Mindszenty told the story of his imprisonment to an American magazine for \$250,000 (about \$80,000 sterling).—*China Mail Special*.

## DINE at ease

Upright, your dormette seat is a deep-cushioned chair, with individual table at right height for pleasant dining.

## RELAX at will

Just push a button, and your seat tilts to the angle you wish for reading or lazy resting.

## SLEEP at length

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UNIVERSAL GENIE — World famous watch — flies every SAS flight.



# HISTORY'S ORPHAN, THE CONCERTINA OF EUROPE



1467: A BIG COUNTRY



1798: NO COUNTRY AT ALL



1815-1921: A BIG COUNTRY



NOW! A COUNTRY IN A SQUEEZE

By STEPHEN CONSTANT

WHY and how was Poland led to the present crisis?

"History Repeats Itself" is this most terrifying of all truisms is more true of Poland than of any other country in the world.

Through the centuries Poland, like a giant concertina, has contracted and expanded between the grasping hands of her enemies, the Germans and the Russians.

## JOINT GRAB

In only two periods of her history—during the Middle Ages and Poland enjoyed trans-national independence—under the powerful 4 million army from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and then 300 years later, during the period between the First and Second World Wars.

The rest of her history consists of the successive terror regimes imposed on the Poles by her neighbours from East and West, and by the ever-growing determination of all Poles to preserve their national identity.

The second brief period of national independence under the Piastids Government ended suddenly in September 1939 when, at just over a fortnight's interval, the armies of Hitler and Stalin invaded the country from both sides.

A few days later the joint grab received an official label—the Fourth Partition of Poland.

But dog eats dog. In June 1941 the uneasy partnership between Hitler and Stalin came to an end when Nazi troops launched their attack on the London-led forces when they "liberated" the Warsaw uprising in August 1944.

## MERCILESS

The uprising was mercilessly crushed by the Germans, leaving 200,000 Polish dead. Every Pole says that Borkowski could have helped—and did not.

Led by General Sikorski they established the Polish Government in exile based in London. Helped by Britain and the United States, this Government organised an underground movement in Poland.

Another smaller group of left-wing Poles escaped to Moscow. There under Stalin's direction, they set up a rival Communist-led Government called the Committee of National Liberation.

Shortly afterwards the West recognised this Government.

The uprising was mercilessly crushed by the Germans, leaving 200,000 Polish dead. Every Pole says that Borkowski could have helped—and did not.

Under pressure by Churchill and President Roosevelt, Stalin ordered this Government to admit Western-minded Polish peasant leader Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

Mile. Maar is a Roman Catholic and the present she sent this gnarled old atheist was a devotional book by a Dominican priest.

I had a moment of apprehension on delivering it, fearing that Picasso might receive it with a touch of facetiousness—some joking reference to her efforts at converting him. Not a bit of it. His eyes positively gleamed with pleasure as he handled this paper-backed book.

The next moment there was an uproar. Picasso seemed to be in half a dozen different rooms at once as he shouted for his present companion, Jacqueline Roque. "Come at once, where are you? I have just had a present from Dora."

But two years later the Communists forced Mikolajczyk to flee to the West, reportedly in the boot of a U.S. Embassy car.

In 1947, by means of rigged elections and police terror, a Communist-controlled Parliament was elected.

But even this was not enough for Stalin. When all the democratic elements in the country had been liquidated he turned against the Communists themselves, and purged Vladislav Gomulka, now back again in power, for "nationalism."

At that moment Marshal Borkowski, the most hated man in Poland, was put in charge of the army, and sealed Poland's bonds with the Kremlin.

From that moment, until the recent events in Poland, the country lived under police terror

and Moscow's economic exploitation.

With the death of Stalin in 1953, followed by the death of his Polish henchman, Boleslaw Bierut, last spring, the stage was set for the return of Gomulka, the one man who did not sell himself to Stalin.

## FIRST STEP

What precisely do the Poles want now?

From both Communists and non-Communists the answer is the same—more freedom.

Here is what Polish Communist M.P. Julian Hochfeld, now visiting London, told me: "I want to see a two-party system in Poland—like in the United States or in Britain. We want freedom of the Press and democracy in all walks of life."

When asked if these views agreed with his being a Marxist

he said: "I am a Marxist, but that may mean all sorts of things."

And here is what another Poles' General Bor-Komorowski, leader of the war-time Polish underground and now living in London said: "The most important thing from my point of view is that the Russian troops go out of Poland."

"Although the Communist Party is still in power, they are now the Nationalist Communists and not the tools of Moscow. This change is the first step. Every Pole will support Gomulka."

"He has always stood for a different kind of regime from that which Russia stood for."

The general added: "The Polish people regard this as the first step, and now look forward to the second step with hopes of real liberation."

# OTTO PREMINGER DEFENDS HIS SAINT JOAN

The idea of using this girl excites me.... maybe it will excite the public, too

By THOMAS WISEMAN

UNTOUCHED by agents' Studio or Max Factor. He said that he was not looking for a trained actress. It might be better if she were inexperienced. He was not necessarily looking for a beautiful girl; it might be better if she were plain.

Immediately he was inundated with applications from hundreds of girls claiming that not only were they plain, they were downright ugly; not only were they not trained, they were positively illiterate.

After auditioning them Preminger finally conceded that this was so, but declined their services.

## SHE HAD TALENT

Last week after a world-wide search that cost over £50,000, Preminger at last found his St Joan and gave her a seven-year contract. She is a 17-year-old high-school girl called Jean Sibberg, from Iowa—in the corn belt of America—whose father runs the local drug store. She had only eight weeks' acting experience; had never been to a big city, and was not ugly; but she had talent. "When she spoke Shaw's speeches," said Preminger, "she sounded as if Shaw's language was her own language."

Without seeking anybody else's opinion, he offered her the role.

"The reason I chose an unknown," said Preminger, "was because the idea of using any of the established actresses failed to excite me. I may have made a mistake. Of course, I am taking a risk, but nothing is so risky as playing safe. If the idea of using this girl excites me, there is a chance it will also excite the public. That is the only basis on which one can make pictures."

When Preminger is not being attacked for choosing an unknown girl for St Joan, he is being sneered at for casting Richard Widmark as the Dauphin.

The only place Widmark could be king of, say these critics, is the underworld. It was adding unnecessarily to an already improbable story to suppose that Joan could ever find her crown in Rheims. This would indeed be witchcraft.

## REAINS UNRUFFLED

With his gangster's slouch, his machine-gun diction and his sly little grin he would surely look more at home in an electric chair than on a throne.

Preminger remains unruffled by such suggestions. "I originally offered the part to Alec Guinness," he said, "but he turned it down. I am now very glad he did. The idea of having Widmark excites me much more."

"From Widmark I will get something out of the ordinary. He is a very fine actor. Being a theatre director myself, I don't suffer from the mistaken notion that only stage actors can act."

Preminger is also under fire for casting Anton Walbrook as Couchon, the Bishop.

## NEEDS CHARM

With his inbred Old Vienna charm, his boulevardier's dash and evident relish for the good things of life, he is not the most obvious choice for the Bishop.

To which the Imperturbable Preminger replies: "Who is more in need of charm than the ambitious Bishop?"

There are still a dozen or more parts to be cast and I suspect there will be more shocks to come.

Preminger is a director of brilliance and a man of taste. He brings excitement to the business of making films and, from time to time, also, to the business of seeing films.

I shall endeavour to receive all further news from the St Joan camp with stoicism.

Even if Preminger should cast his good friend Frank Sinatra as the Inquisitor,

course, an Andalusian) dressed in his swaggering Sunday best.

He was wearing a beautifully cut, almost skin-light, pair of black trousers, a delicately knitted black matador's jacket which shone like silk, and a string tie.

All that was missing were the high-heeled boots.

That was only one of the day's functions for in the evening he was received by the pottery workers at Vallauris where he blew out the 75 candles on his birthday cake in three lusty gusts.

He was still going strong late into the night, when everyone else was wilting in the overcrowded, over-heated room.

This boundless good health of Picasso's is no accident. He takes great care of himself. He eats sparingly and simply, drinks nothing apart from an occasional glass of champagne, or white wine.

He appears to smoke heavily—about 30 black tobacco cigarettes a day—but in fact he does not inhale. He sleeps late, rarely rising before 12, and goes to bed well after midnight.

His eating habits remain Spanish—late afternoon lunches and near-midnight dinners. He is much shorter than his head-and-shoulder photographs suggest. He is, in fact, a small-boned little man with delicate features.

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Only one man knows how Picasso's money is disposed of, and that is an old friend, a retired French banker, Max Pellequer.

His own tastes are simple, and all the women who have figured in his life have been similarly indifferent to money or developed extravagant tastes.

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## TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

## US GRAIN CROP ESTIMATE

Washington, Nov. 11. The Agriculture Department today estimated the 1956 corn crop at 3,412,183,000 bushels, the second largest in history.

Today's estimate compares with the record production of 3,603,000,000 bushels in 1948, the nation's largest all-crop year. The corn forecast last month was 3,309,102,000 bushels.

In a preliminary, next-to-last report on 1956 farm production, the Department made new estimates on about half the major crops, usually covered in monthly crop reports.

The rice crop was estimated at 40,229,000 hundredweight. The October estimate was 45,213,000 cwt and 1955 production was 53,532,000 cwt.

## SORGHUM

The sorghum grain harvest was estimated at 108,811,000 bushels, compared with last month's estimate of 106,031,000 bushels and 1955 production of 241,100,000 bushels.

The soybean crop was estimated at 457,394,000 bushels, compared with an October estimate of 470,004,000 bushels and 1955 production of 101,100,000 bushels.

Peanuts were estimated at 1,180,576,000 pounds, compared with 1,491,850,000 pounds in October and 1955 production of 1,504,530,000 pounds. — United Press

## Italy Maintaining Shipping Routes

Genoa, Nov. 11. In view of the crisis in the Middle East most shipping lines maintaining regular services between Genoa and the ports beyond Suez have decided to introduce a surcharge of three per cent on their freight rates.

This increase will cover part of the additional costs caused by the use of the Cape route. Shipping lines believe that, should the crisis continue, charges will have to be raised further. — China Mail Special.

## London Stocks Have An Unhappy Week

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Nov. 11. Markets have suffered one solid week of shocks. Every day they have had to cope with conflicting rumours and it may be stated without exaggeration that almost every day has made professional "bears" turn pale and hastily buy in the shares they have sold while professional investors have turned pale and sold the shares they had just bought.

It was a week which the expensive shares of Royal Dutch zigzag between £78 and £83, closing at £81 1/2 which is higher than last week's close of £80. British Petroleum closed at 138 shillings, after having as low as 137 shillings and as high as 151 shillings. Anglo-Egyptian "P" right in the very centre of the Middle East chaos—rose nearly 4 shillings and closed at the week's high of 40 shillings.

## Suez Affected

Suez Canal shares were chiefly affected by the report of clandestine blocking of the Canal by the Nasser Government; on the week they lost £5 1/2 to £5 3/4.

Perhaps the most £5 1/2 to £5 3/4.

Perhaps the most striking feature was the obsession with the Middle East; not the slightest attention was paid to the Republican Party's landslide in the United States, the Queen's speech in the United Kingdom or to Calder Hall, opening the historic atomic power era in Britain.

British Governments drifted downward all week with Old Comsols losing three-fourths the sterling and War Loan five-eighths. Turnover was never heavy.

Highly reputable industrial shares were unmarketable most of the week. The argument for buying them in November in Britain is caught in a jam

US BUSINESSMEN Optimistic  
Eisenhower Landslide Gives Boost To Markets

By JOHN MORKA

Middle East ceasefire efforts and President Eisenhower's smashing presidential victory combined this past week to generate a new burst of optimism and confidence throughout US business and financial circles.

More so than any other factor, the Eisenhower landslide gave the US economy its strongest tone in weeks. A pre-election rally on the stock market reflected this new-found optimism as prices advanced some \$3,000,000,000 over a three-day period.

Much of this buoyancy carried over into December when prices advanced from one to five points on news of the Eisenhower victory. Profit-taking—not unexpected by the market experts—soon set in and pared the Dow-Jones industrial average by 4.22 points on average, and rails, by 1.54

points.

Financial experts view President Eisenhower's re-election as in effect an enthusiastic approval of his international and domestic policies. On the economic front, they look for:

1. No change in current controls on credit. In fact, some experts insist there might be a further tightening of the credit brakes to stave off a "warming-up" kind of inflation. Many wouldn't be surprised if the Federal Reserve'srediscount rate—now 3 per cent, highest in two decades—were jacked up again.

2. Continuation of government economies, with new emphases on balancing the budget.

3. Easing of controls on business, with indications that small business in particular might be in line for some new tax relief.

4. Continuation of administration efforts to encourage economic development through technical assistance and foreign aid programme, and the promotion of international trade. Many look for Congress to take a new "hard look" at US foreign economic policy next year in the light of recent developments in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

## Many Worried

Against this backdrop of optimism, some quarters are becoming increasingly restive over the Government's credit policy and anti-inflationary efforts.

Although most financial circles praise the overall principle of tight money and credit brakes as being beneficial, they insist that the Government is not going far enough along this line. With business activity approaching the limits set by manpower, materials and plant capacity, many are worried over the failure of productivity to keep pace with wage rates. Rising costs, they insist, are the heart of the present inflationary trend.

They point out that the Federal tight money policy should be supplemented by a new approach to the wage-price spiral.

Leading observers and institutions singled out this trend for special study last week.

The Journal of Commerce, for example, finds that "one of the most ticklish immediate jobs confronting the Administration is the need to stop the current wage-price spiral before it gets out of hand."

Nevertheless, most of them closed the week down at least 2 shillings but the Dutch running auto, Unilever NV, rose 3 shillings.

The Continent took a dim view of German securities. The Dawes Loan, both asssed and non-assesed, fell 22 and the Young Loan—in both categories, fell £1, or 2 1/4.

The Hungarian 4 1/2 per cent, a speculative favourite a fortnight ago, fell about £3 to 2 1/4, its lowest for this year. So did the Polish loan, £2 1/2 to £2 1/4.

## Japs Suffer

Although Japan was never conspicuously in the news, the Japanese bonds suffered a lot of quiet selling. The 1930s, both asssed and non-assesed, lost £8, the 1890s £2 1/2, the 1920s £2, while others were down £1 or 1/2 shilling. The Chinese were mostly down 2 1/2 shillings.

British Government's decline downward all week with Old Comsols losing three-fourths the sterling and War Loan five-eighths. Turnover was never heavy.

Dollar stocks were strong the premium which they command rose from 10 per cent to 10 1/2 per cent. In contrast, the Bank finds the rise in pro-

## ECONOMIC STATEMENT IN INDIA

## Weekly US Textile Markets Survey

## Trading Pause

## Continues

New York, Nov. 11. The business pause in cotton textile trading, extending back to late September, showed little sign this past week of an impending early break-up.

A continuation of the wait-and-see attitude was dictated, traders thought, by the fast-moving and bewildering changes on the international political scene, especially in the Middle East.

The statement said that India's farm output must be boosted 25 per cent in the next five years by means of farm co-operatives covering "all aspects of agricultural production."

## FIVE-YEAR-PLAN

The party said that India's second five-year-plan stressed industrial output particularly in heavy industry and priority would be given to producer goods, like steel, coal, cement and machine tools.

India must restrict imports of non-essential goods and rely on its exports to finance the purchase of industrial equipment abroad, the statement said.

The party said that India could best achieve its aims by continuing its "self-reliant pattern." — France Presse

## The Bank Of England Statement

London, Nov. 11. The Bank of England statement for the week ended Nov. 7, reads as follows:

Note in circulation	1,686,972,617	sterling
Bank deposits	27,244,417	sterling
Post office deposits	23,100,000	sterling
Government securities	44,184,261	sterling
Other securities	40,444,034	sterling
Receipts	40,612,348	sterling
Ratio	12.5	United Press

United Press

## The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Nov. 11. The Bank of France statement for the week ended Nov. 11, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,202,262	sterling
Total other currencies	15,003,000,222	sterling
in ECU	23,000,000	sterling
Government securities	44,184,261	sterling
Other securities	40,444,034	sterling
Receipts	2,058,271,226,514	sterling
Current accounts and deposits	160,600,978,231	sterling
	—United Press	

United Press

## Copenhagen, Nov. 11. About 50 British concerns will be represented at the 13th International Fair to be held in Copenhagen in March, 1957.

At the 10th fair this year only 10 British firms were represented compared with 98 from West Germany—China Mail Special.

## TRADE DRIVE IN DENMARK

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## Cotton Market Sellers On The Defensive

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Nov. 11. Anxiety over international political developments, especially in the Middle East, kept cotton market sellers on the defensive throughout a holiday-shortened week.

After a four-session period the list at Friday's close rated 2 to 18 points, or 10 to 90 cents a bale, higher than the preceding week.

News of large-scale Soviet troop movements in Europe stirred attention with the Middle East situation, while a number of price-boosting influences appeared in the domestic situation.

## SOIL BANK

The Republican election victory strengthened a belated administration will press the move to wildlife down agricultural surpluses through an expanding export programme.

Trade thought the foreign demand for US raw cotton would be increased even more following news that the Government will boost prices on the next bids, scheduled for Nov. 13.

## CARRYING CHARGE

Shipments understood the Commodity Credit Corporation on the next sales would impose a carrying charge of 25 points a bale, with an additional increase through July.

If the agency continues the minimum base on the previous 10/10 cent, the new bids would be 25 cents a pound for middling 10/10 bales. — United Press.

## WALL STREET LOWER ON MIDDLE EAST

By ELMER WALZER

New York, Nov. 11. Election and Middle East news swayed the stock market during the past week and left it lower.

Traders whooped up a election rally on Monday with sales setting a new high since June 6. They gave the President a one-hour celebration for his election in the Wednesday session and took profits which they ran up in several preceding sessions.

Thursday there was a wide decline followed by a rally which restored a large portion of the loss. On Friday another decline carried on through the session with volume lightening.

## Japanese Interested In Tankers

Tokyo, Nov. 11. Japanese petroleum companies are showing signs that they are again greatly interested in owning big oil tankers for their own use, states the Bank of Tokyo review.

Japan Petroleum Trading Company, for instance, is reported to have concluded a contract for the building of a super oil tanker of 40,500 dead weight tons at a cost of \$2,575 million, to be completed by the middle of 1958. Press reports also refer to the decisions made by two other petroleum companies, Daikyo Oil Company for a 33,000 d.w. ton super tanker at \$2,140 million to be finished by May, 1958, and Maruzen Oil Company for a 33,500 d.w. ton super tanker at \$1,980 million to be completed by early 1958. Other petroleum companies are most likely to follow suit, the reports add.

The rising tone of the freightage for oil transportation, which has been observed since the beginning of this year due to the world-wide shortage of available oil tankers, was rather accelerated when the Suez problem occurred, and is, in a sense, threatening the petroleum companies with a probable decline in profit. During the week the general ignored many favourable corporation earnings report and dividend actions. More attention was paid to indications of a shrinkage in profit margins brought on by rising costs not compensated for by rising prices.

Wall Street concluded that with the Administration returned to office, tight money would continue until the threat of inflation had been eliminated. No one could guess when that would be but some guessed it might go into 1958.

During the week the general ignored many favourable corporation earnings report and dividend actions. More attention was paid to indications of a shrinkage in profit margins brought on by rising costs not compensated for by rising prices.

There were 1,264 issues traded during the week, most since Sept. 7. Of these 612 advanced, 668 declined and 184 held unchanged. A total of 63 stocks set new highs while 101 made new lows.

Incidentally, the remaining 50 per cent will be hauled by chartered ships or others.

## NEW YORK RAW COTTON EXPORT

New York, Nov. 11. Raw cotton exports by day as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1956-57 season to Nov. 6 were as follows:

Brazil	166,426
Argentina	30,745
China	30,253
Orient Comoda	55,224
Total for season	1,303,000
Since last report	403,170

Chrysler lost nearly a point in the motors. Bethlehem was down 2 1/2. Du Pont lost 3 1/2 in the chemicals.

Aircrafts, best gainers, closed the week up 1 1/2 in Lockheed to 3 1/2 in Curtiss-Wright, Boeing, General Dynamics and Douglas rose more than 2 each. Grumman was up 3 on the week.

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Gains of 2 to more than 4 appeared in electric storage batteries, helped by a generous stock dividend. Johnson & Johnson, Besserman, Trane and Zenith. — United Press.

Answers:—1. Prometheus, 2. Athelstan, 3. Oxford, 4. Critics, 5. Poetry, 6. Legislators, 7. Rhythm, 8. Odes, 9. Lyric, 10. Metrical, 11. Cencel, 12. Ellegy, 13. Percy Shelley.

With revised codes in force as from 1st April, 1956.

**\$5.00 MOUNTED** **\$4.00 UNMOUNTED**

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